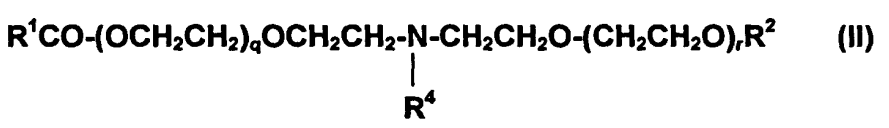
--Besides the fatty acid triethanolamine esters, other suitable antistatic agents are esters of fatty acids with diethanolalkyamines corresponding to formula **(II)**:

A2



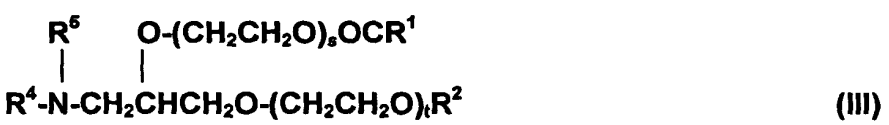
$$R^1CO\text{-}(OCH_2CH_2)_qOCH_2CH_2\text{-}N(R^4)\text{-}CH_2CH_2O\text{-}(CH_2CH_2O)_rR^2 \qquad \textbf{(II)}$$

in which R^1CO is an acyl group containing 6 to 22 carbon atoms, R^2 is hydrogen or has the same meaning as R^1CO, R^4 is an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms and q and r together stand for 0 or numbers of 1 to 12.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 20 and ending at page 4, line 32, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Finally, a third group of suitable trialkanolamine esters are the esters of fatty acids with 1,2-dihydroxypropyl dialkylamines corresponding to formula **(III)**:

A3



$$R^4\text{-}N(R^5)\text{-}CH_2CH(O\text{-}(CH_2CH_2O)_sOCR^1)CH_2O\text{-}(CH_2CH_2O)_tR^2 \qquad \textbf{(III)}$$

in which R^1CO is an acyl group containing 6 to 22 carbon atoms, R^2 is hydrogen or has the same meaning as R^1CO, R^4 and R^5 independently of one another are alkyl groups containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms and s and t together stand for 0 or numbers of 1 to 12. So far as the choice of the preferred fatty acids and the optimal degree of esterification are concerned,--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 5 and ending at page 5, line 32, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the fatty acid alkanolamine esters are used together with lubricants of the partial glyceride type which produce a synergistic improvement in color stability. Partial

A4

glycerides, i.e. monoglycerid s, diglycerides and technical mixtures thereof may still contain small quantities of triglycerides from their production. The partial glycerides preferably correspond to formula **(IV)**:

$$\begin{array}{l} CH_2O(CH_2CH_2O)_vCOR^6 \\ | \\ CHO(CH_2CH_2O)_wR^7 \\ | \\ CH_2O(CH_2CH_2O)_xR^8 \end{array} \qquad \textbf{(IV)}$$

in which R^6CO is a linear or branched, saturated and/or unsaturated acyl group containing 6 to 22 and preferably 12 to 18 carbon atoms, R^7 and R^8 independently of one another have the same meaning as R^6CO or represent OH and the sum (v+w+x) is 0 or a number of 1 to 100 and preferably 5 to 25, with the proviso that at least one of the two substituents R^6 and R^7 represents OH. Typical examples are mono- and/or diglycerides based on caproic acid, caprylic acid, 2-ethylhexanoic acid, capric acid, lauric acid, isotridecanoic acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, palmitoleic acid, stearic acid, isostearic acid, oleic acid, elaidic acid, petroselic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, elaeostearic acid, arachic acid, gadoleic acid, behenic acid and erucic acid and technical mixtures thereof. Technical lauric acid glycerides, palmitic acid glycerides, stearic acid glycerides, isostearic acid glycerides, oleic acid glycerides, behenic acid glycerides and/or erucic acid glycerides which have a monoglyceride content of 50 to 95% by weight and preferably 60 to 90% by weight are preferably used. The ratio by weight--

In the claims:

Please cancel claims 1-9.

Please add the following new claims 10-17.

10. (New) A method of imparting antistatic properties to a thermoplastic comprising contacting a thermoplastic with from about 0.5 to about 5 parts by weight of an antistatic agent selected from the group consisting of (1) a compound of the formula **(IV)**: